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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS LUFKIN DIVISION
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DOCKET 9:14CR9
4	OCTOBER 7, 2014
5	VS. 1:37 P.M.
6	CROCKETT JACOB RODDAM BEAUMONT, TEXAS
7	
8	VOLUME 1 OF 1, PAGES 1 THROUGH 22
9	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF CHANGE OF PLEA HEARING
10	BEFORE THE HONORABLE KEITH F. GIBLIN UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
11	UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
12	
13	ABBEABANGEO
14	APPEARANCES:
15	FOR THE GOVERNMENT: LAUREN E. GASTON U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE - LUFKIN
16	415 SOUTH FIRST STREET, SUITE 201 LUFKIN, TEXAS 75901
17	
18	FOR THE DEFENDANT: GARY R. BONNEAUX FEDERAL DEFENDER'S OFFICE
19	350 MAGNOLIA AVENUE SUITE 117
20	BEAUMONT, TEXAS 77701
21	COURT REPORTER: CHRISTINA L. BICKHAM, CRR, RMR
22	FEDERAL OFFICIAL REPORTER 300 WILLOW, SUITE 221
23	BEAUMONT, TEXAS 77701
24	
25	PROCEEDINGS RECORDED USING DIGITAL RECORDING; TRANSCRIPT PRODUCED VIA COMPUTER-AIDED TRANSCRIPTION.

(OPEN COURT, DEFENDANT PRESENT.)

THE COURT: Okay. We'll call the matter of United States of America versus Crockett Jacob Roddam, Cause Number 9:14cr9.

Mr. Roddam, could you raise your right hand for me, please, the best that you can?

(The oath is administered to the defendant.)

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Roddam.

Mr. Roddam, I'm United States Magistrate Judge Keith Giblin. I don't know if we've met before. You're here today. It's my understanding that you intend to plead guilty to Count 1 of an Indictment that's pending in this case. Your case is assigned to United States District Judge Ron Clark. He's the district judge in your case. He's referred this case to me. He's asked for me to hear your guilty plea and to determine whether or not it's freely and voluntarily made.

If I determine that it is, what I do is I send him what's called a "report and recommendation." He'll look at the report and recommendation. He'll look at your presentence report. And if he decides to accept your guilty plea -- or your Plea Agreement, he'll accept it; and you would appear before him to be sentenced, not before me.

So, although he's referred this case to me and

he's asked for me to hear your guilty plea, I can't do it unless I have your consent because you have a right to plead guilty in front of the judge that's going to sentence you, which is going to be Judge Clark; or you can give up that right and allow me to hear your guilty plea on Judge Clark's behalf. Do you give up your right to appear before Judge Clark and agree to plead guilty in front of me in this case?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

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THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Roddam, what I have here is I have a consent form. It says I have advised you of all of your rights, including your right to appear before Judge Clark and enter a plea of guilty, but you are going to waive that right and agree to plead guilty in front of me. Okay?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Roddam. We'll get that filed in the record, and we'll begin with your guilty plea.

Mr. Roddam, can you tell me your full name, please, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Crockett Jacob Roddam.

THE COURT: And, Mr. Roddam, how old are you?

THE DEFENDANT: 25.

THE COURT: And how far did you go in school?

THE DEFENDANT: I graduated high school.

THE COURT: Okay. It is my understanding that you intend to plead guilty to Count 1 of an Indictment that is pending here in the Eastern District of Texas.

Before I hear your plea of guilty, I have to determine -- I must inform you of certain rights that you have under the law; and I have to determine that you understand the consequences of your guilty plea.

Your answers will be under oath, on the record, and in the presence of your attorney. The questions I'm going to ask you concern the charges against you. At any time during this hearing if you need further explanation about any part of these proceedings or if you have a question, I want you to stop me and ask me; or I'll give you whatever time you need to visit with your attorney. Okay?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. I need to remind you that you are now under oath; and if you answer any of my questions falsely, your answers may be used later on against you in another prosecution for perjury or making a false statement. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Have you discussed with your attorney the facts of this case, the charges pending

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against you, and any possible defenses that you might
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   have?
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              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes.
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              THE COURT: Are you satisfied that your
   attorney has fully considered all of these factors?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
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              THE COURT: Are you fully satisfied with the
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   representation and the advice that he has given to you so
   far in this case?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
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              THE COURT: At any time during this hearing if
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   you change your mind and you decide you want to plead not
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   guilty instead of pleading guilty, you let me know; and
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   I'll allow you to plead not guilty. Okay?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
16
              THE COURT: Have you received a copy of the
   Indictment that is pending against you?
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              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes.
19
              THE COURT: And have you had a chance to read
   it and go through it and visit with your attorney?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
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              THE COURT: Let's take a look at Count 1 of
23 the Indictment. I'll through this very shortly -- I'll
   go through it very quickly. It alleges a violation of
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   Title 18 United States Code, Section 2422(b), which is
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coercing and enticing. It alleges that "On or about and between December, 2013, and May the 5th of 2014, in the Eastern District of Texas and elsewhere, that you did use any facility of interstate and foreign commerce, the Internet, a social media application known as Kik Messenger, and a cell phone, to knowingly persuade, induce, entice and coerce any individual who had not yet attained the age of 18 years, namely: C.B., to engage in any sexual activity for which any person could be charged with an offense."

It says, "Texas state law prohibits any person from performing sexual intercourse or deviate sexual conduct with a child under the age of 14 years of age."

And that is Texas Penal Code, Section 22.021.

And all of that is in violation of Title 18 United States Code, Section 2422(b).

Do you understand completely what you're charged with there in Count 1?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: So that you will fully understand the nature of the charges against you, what I'm going to do is explain the elements that the government would have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt at trial to a jury before you could be convicted in this case. They would have to prove that:

Number 1, you knowingly used a facility or a means of interstate commerce to persuade, induce, entice, or coerce an individual under the age of 18 to engage in sexual activity;

Number 2, that you believed such individual was less than 18 years of age; and

Number 3, that you could have been charged with a criminal offense for engaging in the specified sexual activity.

Do you understand that the government would have to prove each and every one of those elements beyond a reasonable doubt to a jury before you could be convicted of this case?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Now, I just went through the charge with you; and I just went through the elements.

Do you need any further explanation about the charge in Count 1 by me or by your attorney?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. We need to talk about your potential punishment in this case if you are convicted. In federal court if you are convicted of a crime, you can be sent to prison, have to pay a fine, have to pay a special assessment of \$100. You would also have to serve a term of what's called "supervised release." And do you

remember it's like probation when you get out of prison?

There would be conditions that you have to live under.

And if you violate those conditions, you can be brought back into court; and if the judge determines you violated your supervised release conditions, you could be sent back to prison a second time. That's what supervised release is. Do you understand what it is and that it's a part of your punishment?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: If you are convicted in this case, you could be sent to prison for not less than ten years but not more than life. There would be a fine of not more than \$250,000. There would be a term of supervised release of not less than five years but not more than life on supervised release, and there would be a special assessment of \$100.

Do you understand the punishment in this case?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you understand that if it applies in this case, the court may order you to make restitution to any victim of this offense? Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And also if it applies, the court may order you to forfeit certain property to the

government. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Now, the United States Sentencing Commission has issued advisory guidelines for judges like Judge Clark to follow in determining the sentence in a criminal case. Judge Clark can use those guidelines if he wants to to come up with what he feels is an appropriate sentence. Have you and your attorney talked about how the sentencing commission guidelines might apply to your case?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you understand that any prediction that you got about what the guidelines might be, from Mr. Bonneaux or from the prosecutor or from the probation officer or from anyone, is a prediction and is not a promise; and it's not binding on Judge Clark? Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you understand that Judge Clark won't even be able to determine the guideline range of your case until after a presentence report has been prepared by the Probation Department; you and your attorney have had a chance to sit down and look at that report, go through it, make any objections that you want to to the facts and to the calculations reported by the

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Probation Department and have Judge Clark rule on those
                That will be the first time that we'll know
   objections?
   what the guideline range is in your case.
                                              Do you
   understand that?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
6
              THE COURT:
                          Do you understand that the
   sentence imposed upon you may be completely different
   from any estimate that your attorney or anyone else has
   given you?
10
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
11
              THE COURT: Do you understand that after Judge
12
   Clark -- after it is determined what guideline range
13
   applies in the case, that Judge Clark has the authority
   to impose a sentence that is more severe or less severe
14
15
   than the sentence called for by the guidelines?
16
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
17
              THE COURT: Do you understand that under some
18
   circumstances, you or the government may have the right
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   to appeal any sentence he imposes?
20
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
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              THE COURT: Do you understand that parole has
22
   been abolished; and if you are sentenced to prison, you
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   will not be released early on parole?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
25
              THE COURT: Do you understand that if this
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sentence is more severe than you expected, you will still
   be bound by your guilty plea; and you will have no right
   to withdraw your guilty plea?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
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              THE COURT:
                          Do you understand that the offense
6
   that you are pleading guilty to is a felony offense and
   if your plea is accepted, you will be adjudged guilty of
   that offense; and that adjudication may deprive you of
   valuable civil rights such as the right to vote, the
   right to hold public office, the right to serve on a
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   jury, the right to possess any kind of firearm, and also
   the right to receive federal benefits?
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13
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
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              THE COURT: Do you completely understand the
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   possible sentence which could be imposed upon you by the
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   court if you plead guilty?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
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              THE COURT: Are you pleading guilty
19
   voluntarily?
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              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes.
21
              THE COURT: Did anyone force you to plead
22
   guilty?
23
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              No.
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              THE COURT: Has anyone threatened you or tried
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  to coerce you to get you to plead guilty?
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THE DEFENDANT:
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                              No.
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              THE COURT: Is your decision to plead guilty
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   based on discussions that you've had with your attorney
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   and that he's had with the government's attorney?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
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              THE COURT: Have you ever been treated for any
   type of mental illness in the past?
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              THE DEFENDANT:
                              No.
9
              THE COURT: Have you ever been treated for an
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   addiction to narcotic drugs of any kind?
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              THE DEFENDANT:
                              No.
12
              THE COURT: Are you currently under the
   influence of any drug, medication, or alcoholic beverage
13
14
   of any kind?
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              THE DEFENDANT:
                              No, sir.
16
              THE COURT: Does counsel for the government
   and counsel for Mr. Roddam have any doubt as to his
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   competence to plead guilty at this time?
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              MS. GASTON: No, sir.
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              MR. BONNEAUX: I have no doubt, your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Mr. Roddam, you have a right to
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   plead not guilty to any offense that is charged against
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   you and to persist in that not-guilty plea; and if you
   plead not guilty, you will have a right to a trial by
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   jury, have a right to assistance of counsel for your
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defense. You have a right to see and hear all of the witnesses and have them cross-examined by your attorney in your defense. You would have a right on your own part to testify or to decline to testify if you so choose. You would have a right to issue subpoenas or compulsory process and compel the production of evidence and the attendance of witnesses on your own behalf. You would also have the right to a speedy and to a public trial. Do you understand if you pled not guilty and you went to trial, you would have all of those rights? 10 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Do you understand if Judge Clark 13 accepts your plea of guilty, there will be no trial; so, 14 by pleading guilty, you give up your right to a trial? THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Now, there's been a Plea Agreement that's been filed in the case and I reviewed it in 17 chambers and that Plea Agreement is 11 -- well, 10 pages 18 19 long. Mr. Roddam, did you read the entire Plea Agreement? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Did you go through it with your attorney and ask him any questions you wanted to? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Did you understand everything in

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   the Plea Agreement?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
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              THE COURT: And do you agree with all of the
   terms of the Plea Agreement?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
6
              THE COURT: And did you sign the Plea
   Agreement?
8
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes.
9
              THE COURT: Did you understand it and agree
   with it when you signed it?
11
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
12
              THE COURT: I'm going to summarize it for you
13
   and you'll want you to follow along with me and let's
14
   make sure we're on the same page.
15
              In paragraph 1 it says you understand you have
   all of those rights that are A through E.
16
17
              Paragraph 2 says you waive those rights and
   you agree to plead guilty to Count 1, which is coercion
18
19
   and enticement of a minor, and that you understand the
   nature and the elements of the crime that is set forth
20
21
   there.
22
              In paragraph 3 it talks about the possible
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              It's imprisonment for not less than 10 years
   but not more than life; a fine of not more than $250,000;
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a term of supervised release of not less than 5 years but

not more than life; and a special assessment of \$100 with forfeiture, restitution, and costs.

Paragraph 4 talks about the sentencing guidelines. They are not binding on the court but advisory only. You've reviewed the guidelines with your counsel, but you understand no one can predict with certainty what those guidelines are going to be at this point in time. And you will not be allowed to withdraw your guilty plea if the sentence is higher than you expected so long as it is within that statutory maximum we talked about there in Paragraph 3.

In Paragraph 5 it sets forth some guideline stipulations but also says the parties understand the court is not bound by these stipulations.

In Paragraph 6 it talks about if you've been convicted in this case, that you have to comply with the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act; and it sets forth those requirements there.

In Paragraph 7 it says that you understand that restitution may be ordered by this court and that you agree to pay restitution.

Paragraph 8 talks about forfeiture, that you agree to forfeit certain property to the government that's set forth there, some computer equipment, and do everything that you can possibly do to make sure that

they get right, title, and interest in that property.

Paragraph 9, it says you agree to give truthful and complete information concerning your participation in this offense.

Paragraph 10 says that the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Texas agrees not to prosecute you for any additional non-tax-related charges.

Paragraph 11 sets forth what happens if this

Plea Agreement is vacated or withdrawn and the government
is free from its obligations under the Plea Agreement.

And, finally -- well, Paragraph 12 says this plea of guilty is freely and voluntarily made and is not the result of force, threats, or promises other than the promises set forth there in the Plea Agreement.

That's Paragraphs 1 through 12. Do you understand and agree with each and every one of those paragraphs?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Let's look at Paragraph 13.

Paragraph 13 says you give up your right to appeal your conviction and sentence in this case except in two circumstances. You can appeal any punishment imposed in excess of the statutory maximum, and you can assert a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel that affects the validity of the waiver or the plea itself. Do you

17 understand and agree with that? 2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 3 THE COURT: In Paragraph 14 you waive your right to any records in this case. 4 5 Paragraph 15 says that you have thoroughly 6 reviewed all legal and factual aspects of this case with your attorney and you are satisfied with his representation and after conferring with him, you figure it is in your best interest to plead guilty in this case rather than going to trial. Do you understand and agree 10 11 with Paragraphs 14 and 15? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 13 THE COURT: Paragraph 16 says this Plea

Agreement is only binding on the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Texas and doesn't bind any other federal, state, or local prosecuting authority.

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And Paragraph 17 says this is the whole Plea Agreement, there are no other Plea Agreements out there, each and every promise between you and the government is contained in this one document.

Do you understand and agree with those paragraphs?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Now, I've just summarized the Plea 25 Agreement for you. Did you understand my summary?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And do you agree with my summary?

THE COURT: We'll admit the Plea Agreement on

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you still understand and accept each and every term of that Plea Agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Are there any outside promises out there that I need to know about that are not in this Plea Agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

the record in this case. And what will happen,
Mr. Roddam, is that Judge Clark will put off his decision
to accept or reject this Plea Agreement until he's looked
at your presentence report. If for whatever reason he
looks at your presentence report and he doesn't like this
Plea Agreement, he can reject it.

If he rejects it, you will be notified; and you will have the opportunity to withdraw your guilty plea. But if that happens, he rejects it and you withdraw your guilty plea, and you still want to plead guilty, do you understand that the disposition of your case may be less favorable to you than that which you've gotten under this Plea Agreement? Do you understand that?

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THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes, sir.
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              THE COURT:
                          There's been a Factual Basis
   that's been filed, and I reviewed the Factual Basis while
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         Let's take a look at it.
4
   ago.
5
              The Factual Basis is four pages long -- or
   five pages long. Did you read the entire Factual Basis?
6
7
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
8
              THE COURT: And did you understand everything
9
   in it?
10
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes, sir.
11
              THE COURT: All of the facts in there are true
   and correct?
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13
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes.
14
              THE COURT: And did you sign the Factual Basis
15
   and Stipulation?
16
              THE DEFENDANT:
                             Yes.
17
              THE COURT: And did you understand it and
   agree with it when you signed it?
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19
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
20
              THE COURT: Do you acknowledge and agree that
   the facts set forth there in that Factual Basis and
21
22
   Stipulation constitute proof that you committed the
   offense set forth there in Count 1 of the Indictment in
23
24
   every respect?
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              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes, sir.
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THE COURT: We'll admit the Factual Basis and
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   Stipulation also into the record under seal.
3
              I don't know if there are any state cases out
   there.
           But do you understand that if there are, that
   Judge Clark has the authority to impose the sentence in a
   federal case consecutively; that means stacked on top of
   the sentence in the state case? Do you understand that?
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              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes.
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              THE COURT:
                          Mr. Bonneaux, has Mr. Roddam been
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   competent and able to cooperate with you?
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              MR. BONNEAUX: Yes, your Honor.
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              THE COURT: And do you join in his decision to
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   plead guilty?
              MR. BONNEAUX: Yes, your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Mr. Roddam, are you entering your
   plea of guilty freely and knowingly and voluntarily and
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   with the advice of your counsel?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
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              THE COURT: Are you pleading guilty because
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   you are guilty?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
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              THE COURT: How do you now plead to the charge
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   contained in Count 1 of the Indictment? Guilty or not
   guilty?
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25
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Guilty.
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THE COURT: What I'll do in the case of United States of America versus Crockett Jacob Roddam, I'll do a report and recommendation that Mr. Roddam was fully competent and capable of entering an informed plea and that his plea of guilty was knowingly made and voluntarily made and supported by an independent basis in fact which contains each of the essential elements of the offense.

Mr. Roddam, what will happen now is a written presentence report will be prepared by the Probation Department to assist Judge Clark at sentencing. You'll be asked to give information for that report, and your attorney can be present if you wish. Once the report has been generated, you'll have the opportunity to sit down with your attorney and make any objections that you want to the facts and to the calculations reported by the Probation Department.

You and your attorney are ordered to read and review the presentence report and to make any objections that you feel are necessary before the date of the sentencing hearing. Once Judge Clark receives the presentence report and looks at your Plea Agreement, if he accepts your Plea Agreement, he'll set your case for sentencing. You'll be allowed to appear before him and make any statement that you want to in mitigation of your

potential punishment.

Mr. Roddam, I think that's all I need to do in your case. In the meantime what I'll do is I'll remand you back to the custody of the Marshal Service and direct that they return you to Judge Clark's courtroom at the date and time that your sentencing is set. I wish you the best of luck in the future. Okay?

THE DEFENDANT: Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir. We'll be in

(Proceedings concluded, 1:56 p.m.)

COURT REPORTER'S CERTIFICATION

I, court approved transcriber, hereby certify on this date, September 15, 2014, that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the official electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

recess.

Christina L. BICKHAM, CRR, RMR